

ADMINISTRATIVE--INTERNAL USE ONLY



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

October 28, 1965

Dear Admiral Raborn:

I want to extend to you my personal thanks and appreciation for the efforts made by your organization to keep me informed of significant international developments while I was on an extended trip throughout the United States during October 1965.

Each day couriers arrived from your organization in many cities in the United States at times and places previously agreed upon. These arrangements were executed in every case in a most efficient manner. I was pleased that they did not cause any undue comment in the press or among local officials.

Although I cannot verify the details I have been informed that this is the first time in history an intelligence community made this effort.

I was pleased that we were not only in touch by courier transmission but also that our radio communications seemed to work when called upon. No doubt in the future we can improve, but I am particularly pleased with the progress we have made to date, and I would appreciate it very much if you would commend all hands.

ARMY, NAVY, STATE REVIEWS COMPLETED

Best wishes.

NO NSC EQUITIES

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Hubert H. Humphrey".
Hubert H. Humphrey

Admiral William F. Raborn
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Langley, Virginia

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THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1965

Dear Admiral Raborn:

As one of my first acts upon my return to Washington [redacted] I want to commend you and your associates upon the professional manner in which you kept me informed [redacted]

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The flexibility, speed, resourcefulness and dedication displayed by CIA men and women were in the best traditions of American patriotic service.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Hubert H. Humphrey", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Hubert H. Humphrey

Admiral William F. Raborn, USN (Ret.)
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Langley, Virginia

ADMINISTRATIVE—INTERNAL USE ONLY

Excerpt from Remarks by Secretary of State Dean Rusk on 1 December 1965
at the White House Conference on International Cooperation

"Question: Mr. Secretary, the question that I have before me is really not a question, but it's a statement, it's a message for you from someone here --

"Secretary Rusk: Please --

"Question: I think it really reflects the mood in which this conference is greeting you. Because he says, Mr. Secretary, whatever the question, whatever the answer, you have our deepest sympathy and our cooperation. And then a question, in this country, the people are expected to participate in the dialogue with Government, in the determination of policy. But what can be done when the CIA seems to be making policy, completely removed from the public and even from government control?

"Secretary Rusk: Well in the first place the CIA does not make policy, and is not engaged in activities unknown to the policy offices of the government. There is at the present time, in certain other countries, an organized effort, through forgeries, through lies, to implicate us in situations in which we're not at all implicated. Now this is a difficult problem, but I would emphasize to you that CIA is not engaged in activities not known to the senior policy officers of the government. But you should also bear in mind, that beneath the level of public discussion, there is a tough struggle going on in the back alleys all over the world. It's a tough one, it's unpleasant, and no one likes it, but that is not a field which can be left entirely to the other side. And so once in a while some disagreeable things happen, and I can tell you that there is a good deal of gallantry and a high degree of competence in those who have to help us deal with that part of the struggle for freedom, as in other parts of the struggle for freedom."

ADMINISTRATIVE--INTERNAL USE ONLY

ADMINISTRATIVE—INTERNAL USE ONLY
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1965

PERSONAL

Dear Admiral:

This is both an official and a personal letter.

I thank you for your September 28 report on the economy measures taken at the Agency. Your report on the medical tests will, I know, greatly interest and greatly please the President.

Additionally, since I am leaving the White House on Friday, I want to express to you my appreciation for your friendship and helpfulness -- and, also, to express my admiration for the service you are giving the country again in this new and responsible position. It is reassuring and inspiring to know someone like yourself. If ever I can be helpful to you, please don't hesitate to call.

Sincerely,



Horace Busby
Special Assistant to the President

Honorable W. F. Raborn
Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE—INTERNAL USE ONLY

THE ATLANTIC COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23511

Ser 00446/J20
6 DEC 1965

SECRET
SECRET

From: Commander in Chief Atlantic
To: Director, Central Intelligence Agency
Subj: Intelligence support during the Dominican Republic Contingency
Operation (U)

1. Now that we have reduced our military forces in the Dominican Republic to those which will remain as a part of the Inter-American Peace Force, it seems an appropriate time to comment on the intelligence support provided to this command by the Central Intelligence Agency.

2. Throughout our operations in the Dominican Republic, and most especially during the critical periods involved, the support of your organization to this command has been outstanding in every respect.

[REDACTED] the timeliness
with which these reports were made available to CINCLANT, CJTF 122, and USCOMDOMREP was most commendable.

3. Would you express to those concerned my appreciation and admiration for a professional job thoroughly well done.

T. H. Moorer
T. H. MOORER

25X1A

SECRET
SECRET

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

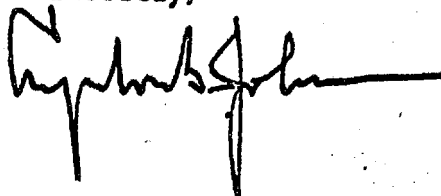
December 23, 1965

Dear Red:

The real strength of America is in the men who serve her. After a lifetime of successful service you deserved your respite from duties. But when your President said that you were needed once more, you never hesitated. Once more, you are the commander of an important national enterprise, and the people of our land are the beneficiaries of your sacrifice.

At Christmas, the Johnson family simply wanted you to know of their gratitude for a Raborn tradition of service. May God bless you always.

Sincerely,



Vice Admiral William F. Raborn USN (Ret)
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

ADMINISTRATIVE--INTERNAL USE ONLY

DEC 19 1965

CARL T. ROWAN

Reply to Criticism of CIA

Pity the poor old Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). It is the perennial whipping boy of columnists and congressmen and of just about every foreign dictator seeking to divert attention from his own crookedness or ineptitude.

As one who knows a bit about CIA (which most of its critics decidedly do not), I get a little sick of seeing it badgered and abused by just about everybody capable of scratching out a sentence or calling a press conference.

Now this may be interpreted as my being in favor of sin (which most people are), but put me on record as saying CIA does a pretty darned good job of protecting not only U.S. security but that of many weaker countries all over the world as well.

True, it makes mistakes. Big ones. But only at about the same rate that the State Department, the Defense Department, the White House or my old agency, the U. S. Information Agency makes boobos.

And you'd be hard pressed to convince me that CIA's ratio of incompetents is any higher than that of the U.S. Senate.

Those who leap to the firing line when they discover it's always open season on CIA seem to ignore one inescapable fact: A good intelligence system has become as crucial to national security as an army, or air force, or an arsenal of powerful weapons.

The foreigners criticizing CIA most (the Russians, President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, etc.) know this and nobody expends more effort than they do trying to perfect

their cloak and dagger operations.

What we ought not forget is that in many critical situations these last few years, the United States has been able to make the correct decision to guarantee our security because CIA had secured information that our enemies thought we could not possibly possess. The Cuban missiles crisis is an example.

Having said all this, I must concede that CIA is at a critical point in its history. Not only is it scorned the world over, but the standard device for discrediting the Peace Corps, USIA and other American agencies is to link the to the CIA.

During a recent tour of East Africa and Southeast Asia, it was made clear to me that suspicion and fear of "the CIA" has become a sort of Achilles heel of American foreign policy.

This may seem to justify the attacks on CIA in Congress and elsewhere but the truth is just the opposite. The home-grown critics are 100 times more to blame for the wild and irrational foreign fear of CIA than is the agency itself.

A Ghana official recently was lamenting the fact that the United States denied a food request because Nkrumah published a book attacking CIA and labeling just about every American who ever put foot in Ghana as a "CIA spy."

"Are you surprised that Americans would react unfavorably to this kind of attack?" I asked.

"We are surprised that you would direct your anger at

us," said the Ghana envoy. "Our president took practically everything he wrote out of American books and other publications."

At a dinner in Lusaka, the vice president of Zambia began conversation by asking me to give him an appraisal of "The Invisible Government," a book by two of my journalistic colleagues about so-called CIA cloak-and-dagger operations abroad.

I ducked the question by commenting: "I only wish CIA were capable of half the things for which it is blamed or praised."

Several Zambian cabinet members refused to let me duck, however, and I soon found myself caught in a wild discussion with people who believe fervently that CIA is in the business of overthrowing and installing governments all over the world—without the approval or knowledge of the secretary of state or the President.

I later learned that every top and middle-level Zambian official had been instructed to read "The Invisible Government," Andrew Tully's book "The CIA," and Morris West's new book "The Ambassador."

I'm not naive enough to suggest that newsmen and authors stop writing about CIA. Our society is naturally intolerant of secrecy (which any good intelligence operation requires), so the questioning and criticism will go on.

But it would sure help if some of the critics conceded that, whether we like clandestine intelligence operations or not, they are indispensable in this crazy, crooked, bellicose world in which we live.

ADMINISTRATIVE--INTERNAL USE ONLY

DEC 15 1965

Dear Red:

The Office of Research and Reports has just published an excellent report on the value of interzonal trade to East Germany which we feel it is particularly appropriate for us to draw to your attention for commendation since the report responds to a request of ours. Last August we asked for help from ORR on this question because the Department needed an assessment for discussions with Federal Republic officials in Bonn about the interzonal trade negotiations then under way. ORR sent us in September a preliminary analysis which has been extremely helpful in the talks with the Germans. The final report which ORR has now published for wider distribution shows deep and sound knowledge of the entire spectrum of interzonal political and economic issues, and will continue for some time to serve us as a basic reference on interzonal trade.

Our experience over the years has led us to expect support of high caliber from ORR. We greatly appreciate this continuing assistance and, in particular, this able and expeditious response to a question of considerable difficulty.

Sincerely,

Thomas L. Hughes

The Honorable
W. F. Raborn,
Director of Central Intelligence.

ADMINISTRATIVE--INTERNAL USE ONLY

ADMINISTRATIVE--INTERNAL USE ONLY

January 6, 1966

STATINTL

Dear Admiral Raborn:

In September, 1965, the President directed me to undertake a review of all governmental activities in the field of counter-insurgency and, to assist me in responding to this directive, four interdepartmental committees were established to conduct detailed investigations in the fields of organization, training, resources and intelligence. You were kind enough to provide [redacted] as Chairman of the Intelligence Committee.

The purpose of this letter is to express my appreciation for the overall support rendered by the Central Intelligence Agency to the work of all the committees and to commend [redacted] for his outstanding performance of duty as committee chairman.

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[redacted] approached the task at hand with enthusiasm and displayed a quick grasp of the nature of the problem. Under his leadership, the committee conducted extensive investigations and devoted many hours to analyzing and compiling the final report. As a result, the latter was a most useful appraisal of the intelligence situation in the various departments of the United States Government.

I would like to make special mention of the fact that [redacted] and his committee completed their work in the prescribed time frame of two months, a very considerable accomplishment in consideration of the scope of the review.

If appropriate, I would like to have these comments be made a part of [redacted] official record.

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Sincerely,

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Maxwell D. Taylor

Admiral William F. Raborn,
Director, Central Intelligence Agency,
Langley, Virginia.

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ADMINISTRATIVE—INTERNAL USE ONLY

COMMITTEE II
COUNTERINSURGENCY REVIEW BOARD

1 DEC 1965

Vice Admiral William F. Raborn, Jr., USN (Ret.)
Director of Central Intelligence
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

Dear Admiral Raborn:

In September of this year, General Maxwell D. Taylor undertook, at the request of the President, a review of the United States effort in counterinsurgency and related peace-keeping activities. To accomplish this task, General Taylor established four committees, one of which (Committee II) was charged with the mission of evaluating counterinsurgency training within the various departments and agencies of the Government. On 20 September 1965, I was appointed as the Chairman of Committee II and was directed to conduct an evaluation of counterinsurgency training and to submit a report of the committee's findings on 1 December 1965. The Central Intelligence Agency representative on this Committee was [REDACTED]

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The purpose of this letter is to express my appreciation for the fine support rendered by the Central Intelligence Agency and to commend [REDACTED] for his truly outstanding performance as a member of Committee II.

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The Committee functioned on a full-time basis from 20 September until 1 December 1965. During this period, [REDACTED] served as chairman of a subcommittee charged with the task of reviewing counterinsurgency doctrine within the various departments and agencies of the Government. The selection of [REDACTED] to head this subcommittee was most fortunate, because he proved to be not only professionally knowledgeable in the field of counterinsurgency but also astutely aware of the national requirement for counterinsurgency doctrine. His analysis, which is reflected in Annex A of our final report, addresses the problem with both logic and realism, and his effort has proved to be a major contribution to the committee as a whole. A tireless worker,

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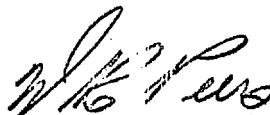
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who successfully combines diplomacy with aggressiveness, he was able to exert a significant influence on the committee's undertakings while displaying a unique capability to place the national interest above all else.

Throughout his service with Committee II, consistently displayed the highest degree of sincerity, dedication to duty, and loyalty. For this reason, I should like to commend him on a job well done. His magnificent performance reflects great credit not only on the Central Intelligence Agency but on the entire United States Government.

STATINTL

Sincerely yours,



W. R. PEERS
Major General, USA
Chairman, Committee II

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possibly change the feeding habits of cattle throughout the Nation and substantially increase the farm market for concrete.

Last spring, ranchers and farmers attending a special beef cattle program at the Bozeman campus were shown for the first time an all-concrete model feedlot, complete with a feed alley, concrete feed bunks and an automatic system for the disposal of manure. A feedlot is a confined cattle feeding operation, as opposed to open range grazing, and is used extensively in California and other areas where cattle are finished off for the market.

The Montana ranchers were surprised to hear from university officials that an all-concrete feedlot can handle up to three times as many cattle as can be accommodated on a dirt-surface feedlot the same size. The reason? Concrete is far easier to maintain and keep clean, allowing for the feeding of more cattle in the same area without increasing the health hazard.

This is good news, indeed, for cattlemen whose biggest worry, outside of prices, is the health of their animals. As Henry Schacht, agricultural columnist for the San Francisco Chronicle put it: "Cattle feeding is no business for the nervous man; the danger of sickness can eat up potential profits like a harvest hand goes through hotcakes."

Bozeman University officials feel that all-concrete feedlots could take some of this risk out of cattle feeding.

Since manure disposal is obviously a major problem in confined feeding operations, one feature of the university's feedlot which will be followed with interest by ranchers is the simplified manure disposal system.

Constructed parallel to the feed bunk is a 9-foot-wide, 8-foot-deep pit covered with prestressed concrete slats. This is where the cattle must stand while feeding, and this is where most of the manure accumulates. As the cattle move, the manure is ground through the spaces between the slats to the pit below.

A pumping system keeps water circulating in the pit and liquidizes the manure. The next step in the operation is to pump this liquid fertilizer into a tank truck and spread it on the fields. Pit dimensions also allow for the movement of small tractors for scoop manure disposal.

The slat arrangement apparently poses no problem for the cattle. As one rancher points out, they move over far worse terrain than slotted floors to feed on the open range.

New to the United States, this ingenious system has been used for cattle, sheep, and hogs in Europe for a number of years, with great economic success. A common term in such countries as England, Sweden, Norway, Germany, and Australia is "beef parlor"—a complete slotted floor, total confinement house.

Kaiser Cement & Gypsum Corp. donated Permanente cement for the construction of the experimental feedlot. In addition, the company produced a program—complete with the set of plans used to construct the feedlot, information on practical concreting and a file folder—for distribution in its Rocky Mountain division.

The Bozeman University experiment and the Kaiser Cement program have been enthusiastically received in the area, where more than 140,000 farms and ranches obtain 50 percent or more of their income from cattle.

supervisor of the George Washington National Forest, which is located in West Virginia and Virginia. Mr. Anderson retired from Government service at the end of December, terminating 37 long and fruitful years with the U.S. Forest Service.

"Andy" started his forestry career back in 1928 with a job on the Pedlar Ranger District of the old Natural Bridge National Forest—now part of the George Washington National Forest. Later he served as district forest ranger on the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas and on the Cumberland National Forest in Kentucky. In 1941 he transferred to the Monongahela National Forest in Elkins, W. Va., where he served as assistant supervisor, subsequently serving in a similar position on the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire. Then came a year of administrative work in the Forest Service Regional Office in Upper Darby, Pa.

In 1946, he was appointed forest supervisor of the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania. Three years later he was promoted to supervisor of the Monongahela National Forest and in August 1952 he moved to his present position in Harrisonburg, Va.

As supervisor of the national forest closest to the District of Columbia, Anderson has contributed greatly to public understanding of the Forest Service management for multiple use. He has helped make the 1.8-million-acre George Washington accessible to active recreationists through development of scenic trails and hunter access roads, and as supervised the placing of innumerable waterholes for wildlife throughout the forest.

Mr. Anderson played a prominent role in the recent expansion of the Elizabeth Furnace camp and picnic area to include the Fig Iron Trail and an amphitheater where the visitor can learn all about the old iron furnaces and how they operated.

One of his most noteworthy accomplishments has been the rehabilitation of streams and hillsides which were seriously ravaged by the floods of 1949. Under his supervision, eroded hillsides were seeded with cover crops and trees were planted. Through the construction of little dams, dikes, and retaining walls, streams were directed back into their channels. "Andy's" notable work with streamflow includes the pioneer use, in the East, of gabions to stabilize stream banks and control the flow of the waters. Another first—at least for eastern U.S. forests—was aerial tree seeding, done under Anderson's supervision.

For the past several years, he has served as chairman of the Recreation Committee for the Interstate Commission on the Potomac. He has continued to take an active part in civic organizations wherever he has been stationed. "Andy" and his wife, Virginia, plan to continue to live in Harrisonburg, Va.

the programs and activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in many countries. Prior to departure, I received extensive briefings from the Agency and during my trip talked in detail with all Agency representatives in the country in question, as has been my custom in past years when visiting abroad.

All felt the latter's programs were fully coordinated with U.S. policy of the Agency with every Ambassador. In every case, no exception, the Ambassador expressed his complete approval of the functioning of the Agency.

I found no instances of any kind where CIA activities were uncontrolled, or contrary to U.S. policy. Indeed it would appear difficult, if not impossible, for such uncontrolled activities to occur. This belief is based on existing coordination procedures and policy directives stemming from the Washington level, plus the controls applicable to field activities.

I have always been impressed, in my contacts with the Agency, with the integrity and professional competence of its representatives. Only twice, in over 10 years, have I found anything to the contrary. Based on the present rules, I doubt if those cases of disagreement could now be duplicated.

It is a pleasure, therefore, to present to the Senate the fact that I agree with Secretary Rusk who, in talking about CIA people, stated:

There is a good deal of gallantry and a high degree of competence in those who have to help us deal with that part of the struggle for freedom.

The Central Intelligence Agency has a difficult, and at times a very dangerous mission to perform. Not all men, or women, of this or any other agency, are perfect, and it is easy to criticize any group which cannot defend itself because of the nature of its work. Nevertheless it is my considered judgment that the American public should be proud of this organization and its people, a group who serve our country with unstinting devotion.

In addition to this brief report, which of necessity must be general, I am also reporting my findings and conclusions in more detail to Chairman RUSSELL and the Subcommittee for the CIA of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S HIGHWAY SAFETY PROPOSAL RECEIVES ENDORSEMENT

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, President Johnson's call in his state of the Union message for a new national effort to reduce the tragedy and loss resulting from highway accidents coincides with a rapidly developing public consciousness on this issue.

Since so much attention was focused on highway safety in the last session of Congress, a groundswell of support for a major highway safety program has been developing all across the Nation.

Our leading auto manufacturers, foundations, and civic-minded organizations are teaming up with universities in various centers and far-reaching studies in this field.

RETIREMENT OF U.S. FOREST SUPERVISOR ALFRED H. ANDERSON

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I would like to call to the attention of the Senate the retirement of Alfred H. "Andy" Anderson, forest su-

THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I would like to call to the attention of the Senate the opportunity of looking over

January 14, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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form, I believe that, rather than accomplish the purpose which most of us have, of preserving the State law and rights with respect to these rivers, we shall have given the Secretary of the Interior an opening in which to place a great big foot leading toward the establishment of the kind of rights that the administration wants over the river systems of this country.

This is a very important point. I am afraid that with this bill as it now stands, even with the amendment of the Senator from California, we would be actually increasing and strengthening the position of the Secretary of the Interior on the claim of the United States to these waters, rather than keeping them under the jurisdiction of the State law, where they belong by virtue of the approval of the constitutions of the States of Colorado, Wyoming, and other Western States, all of which constitutions have specific provisions, supported by statute, as to where the ownership of the water lies, and how the water shall be administered and handled.

Mr. President, I believe that I have stated the case reasonably well. It was necessary that such a statement be made at this time.

The incursions of the Federal Government on our water system and our water courses in the West have been constant. The attempts to control them have been constant.

I am sorry to say that the attempted controls have not always been wise. However, at any rate, we in Colorado feel, as do most Westerners, that the administration of the water and the ownership of the water belong to the State, and that if the Federal Government wants to acquire title to or use of the water, as would be the case under this bill, it should comply with the laws of the State, as any other person would have to do.

There is no valid reason, except the pride of the executive department, the Department of the Interior, and the Attorney General, why they should not do so.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from attendance at the sessions of the Senate during the ensuing week so that I may attend to official business in the State of Colorado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VETERAN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE EMPLOYEE RETIRES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, during the recess of Congress it was announced in Montana that one of the veterans in the electric cooperative movement was retiring. Max Mathews managed the Yellowstone Valley Electric Cooperative for 25 years and was a true pioneer in the movement before that time.

Max Mathews has been a friend for many years and it was a great pleasure

working with him on matters of importance to the rural electric cooperative movement and issues of general importance to the State. In the instance of one cooperative its total investment has grown from \$200,000 to over \$3 million under the guidance of Max Mathews.

I wish Max and his wife every success in their retirement, knowing full well that they will continue their active interests particularly in programs involving the youth of our State.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks an editorial appearing in the November 1965 Pacific Northwest Public Power Bulletin.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MAX MATHEWS RETIRES

Max Mathews, manager of Yellowstone Valley Electric Cooperative since 1940 and a member of Northwest Public Power Association's board of trustees since 1961, retired October 1, 1965.

Honoring Mathew's long service, the Montana Associated Utilities annual meeting in Missoula, October 6-7, adopted a resolution recognizing Max as "dean of Montana rural electric cooperative managers."

One of the organizers of MAU and long active in NRECA Mathews is devoted to rural electrification and has offered his services to the AID program. He says he wants to go wherever coal-oil lamps are used—and watch the countryside light up as it has in Montana.

Max pioneered in the rural electric cooperative movement, setting the first pole for rural electricity in Montana in 1937. As REA construction superintendent he helped build the first four electric cooperatives in Montana: Yellowstone Valley, Lower Yellowstone, Vigilante, and Park.

During the 25 years Max has managed Yellowstone Valley, the co-op has grown from 590 consumers and 337 miles of line to 3,300 consumers and 1,275 miles of line. Total investment has grown from \$200,000 to \$3,376,242.

Max has always taken a keen interest in youth programs and the cooperative has sponsored Future Farmers of America and 4-H Clubs. It was one of the organizers of Montana Youth Electric Fair. Since 1947 the co-op has hired four college students during the summer months each year.

We join in the MAU resolution as it closes with "heartfelt thanks and best wishes for the future" to Max and Mrs. Mathews.

REPLY TO CRITICISM OF CIA

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, for some years now I have been privileged to sit on the special subcommittee which deals with the work of the CIA. Throughout my service on the subcommittee I have been impressed by the dedication of the people working in that agency and by the skill with which they have carried out their very difficult and important jobs. We know that from time to time criticism of the CIA is heard. Unfortunately the many successes of the agency are seldom mentioned in the press and often are not even known since publicity might endanger the success of future programs and even the lives of those carrying

them out. On the other hand, when the CIA's judgment appears faulty, sharp criticism sometimes follows.

A recent article which appeared in the Washington Star and other newspapers seems to me to outline very well some of the special problems which face the agency. It was written by one of the persons most knowledgeable about the work of the CIA, Carl Rowan, former Director of the USIA and former Ambassador to Finland, who has now returned to his earlier occupation as a syndicated columnist. As Ambassador Rowan points out:

A good intelligence system has become as crucial to national security as an army, or air force, or an arsenal of powerful weapons.

I think we should recognize the important role which the CIA has played in our national security. I think, too, that we should give credit where credit is due: Over the years the CIA has done a good job in carrying out the tasks assigned to it. I hope it will continue to do so.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Ambassador Rowan's article be printed in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star, Dec. 19, 1965]

REPLY TO CRITICISM OF CIA

(By Carl T. Rowan)

Pity the poor old Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). It is the perennial whipping boy of the columnists and Congressmen and of just about every foreign dictator seeking to divert attention from his own crookedness or ineptitude.

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And you'd be hard pressed to convince me that CIA's ratio of incompetents is any higher than that of the U.S. Senate.

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only is it scorned the world over, but the standard device for discrediting the Peace Corps, USIA and other American agencies is to link them to the CIA.

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I'm not naive enough to suggest that newsmen and authors stop writing about CIA. Our society is naturally intolerant of secrecy (which any good intelligence operation requires), so the questioning and criticism will go on.

But it would sure help if some of the critics conceded that, whether we like clandestine intelligence operations or not, they are indispensable in this crazy, crooked, bellicose world in which we live.

IRON HOSS SHAY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the Sunday Gazette-Mail State magazine, published in Charleston, W. Va., is a weekly treasure trove of news for and about the Mountain State. The January 2 edition carried an article that is a commentary on past transportation glories in the United States. Entitled "The Wonderful Iron Horse Shay" it delves into the history of the Shay engine used to haul passengers on the Cass Scenic Railroad, originating in Cass, W. Va.

I ask unanimous consent to have this newspaper article by Mr. William C. Blizzard printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE WONDERFUL IRON HORSE SHAY—BUILT FOR MOUNTAIN CLIMBING, IT'S SLOW, MIGHTY SLOW ON THE OVERLAND TRIPS

(By William C. Blizzard)

This year the Elkins Forest Festival, plagued by rain and dismal weather, was pulled out of the slough of despond by one of the powerful little logging locomotives admirers call the Wonderful Iron-Hoss Shay.

During the 3-day festival over 4,000 passengers, despite a cold and persistent rain, paid money to take short rides behind the 80-ton Shay locomotive, an antique vehicle which ordinarily chugs up Bald Knob on the Cass Scenic Railroad. Although the miserable weather may have halved the number of paying customers, the little Shay remained a stellar attraction.

It was difficult not to notice the locomotive, for its shrill and penetrating steam whistle bent more eardrums and cleared more sinuses in 3 days than could be inspected by a dozen otolaryngologists in a year of practice. How do you ignore a festival attraction with a sort of built-in calliope which can be heard for 5 miles? You don't, especially if the calliope has only one note, or, at most, two.

There were those who, in self-defense, hauled out midwinter ear muffs; others merely gritted their teeth in silent protest against the dawn-to-dark steam-siren symphony. But most people accepted the locomotive whistle as a mild nuisance indicative of a strong benefit, and were glad the Shay was in town.

Few towns in the United States can boast of the presence of a Shay engine at any time of the year. Informed sources estimate that not more than 40 of the old steam locomotives exist in the United States today, and few of these are any longer able to shake, rattle, and roll. How did such a rare antique happen to be hauling passengers in Elkins during the Forest Festival?

It happened partly because rail lines belonging to the Chesapeake & Ohio and Western Maryland Railroads exist between Cass and Elkins. Four Shay engines are at Cass. During the summer months they (the three that operate) snort and puff on the Cass Scenic Railroad, this season hauling 38,857 paying customers up Bald Knob for 4 miles and back again.

Last year, someone had the idea of bringing one of the Cass Shays to Elkins for the Forest Festival, where the public would be treated to short rides for a small fee. The idea was a happy one: The Shay was a sooty Cinderella who became the belle of the ball.

It was decided to repeat the Shay performance for the 1965 Elkins Forest Festival, and the department of natural resources, which owns the Shays, agreed. Further, someone thought it might be a good idea to invite the press and other guests for the 60-mile ride, as the Shay shimmies, from Cass to Elkins.

This was done. About 2 dozen passengers accompanied Shay No. 4, followed by several passenger flatcars and a caboose, as it left Cass about 9:30 on the morning of October 6.

The ride, interrupted by three watering stops (for the locomotive, not the passengers) and another stop for minor repairs, took a bit longer than anticipated. It was about 6:30, and getting dark, when the little Shay crept into Elkins. Maximum speed had been about 8 miles an hour.

The 2 dozen who had started the trip at Cass had, at the Elkins finish line, dwindled to something less than half that number. Of those who stayed all the way with the Shay, four were women. They were Mrs. Violet Snedegar of Elkins; Mrs. Mabel Fretwell of Buckhannon; Katherine

McMullen of Milwaukee, Wis., editor of Better Camping magazine; and Rosemary Entinger, also of Milwaukee, managing editor of Trains magazine.

Inasmuch as the 60-mile trip from Cass to Elkins took about 9 hours, it may fairly be deduced that the Shay is the tortoise of the locomotive world. What, then are its virtues?

Its principal virtue today is its remarkable popularity as a novelty railroad tourist attraction. In West Virginia, North Carolina (where one Shay still serves as a common carrier), South Dakota, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and, possibly, elsewhere, Shays and similar, geared-type locomotives built to compete with the Shay operate on tourist railroads. Shay production, begun in 1879, ceased in 1945.

The principal virtues of the Shay in its heyday were its traction and power, its safety, and its economy. Authorities in the field agree that the Shay would haul greater tonnage at a smaller operating expense, with less original cost per unit of power, than any other locomotive ever built.

The little engines were named for Ephriam Shay of Haring, Mich. Shay was a 19th-century Michigan lumberman who sought better ways of getting timber out of the woods. In his seeking, he invented and built the locomotive that bears his name. His crude prototype worked so well at his own operations that he took his plans and patents to the Lima (pronounced lime-uh) Machine Works of Lima, Ohio, urging that company to make such locomotives for widespread use in the timbering business.

Shay's visit was fortunate for the Lima Machine Works. The company made the first Shay in 1879 for the J. Alley Co. of Michigan. The Alley machine was narrow gauge, but as demand for the Shays increased, Lima made them bigger and better. By 1900, Lima had quite general machine production and was concentrating on locomotives. The company changed its name to Lima Locomotive Works, Inc.

Lima made conventional locomotives as well as the Shays, increasing work in the former field as the lumbering industry demand declined in importance. Lima produced its last Shay, the 2,761st, in 1945.

The Shay engine had competitors built on similar "geared" principles. The major ones were the Heislser and the Climax.

The last Heislser, a locomotive invented by a Cornell engineer named Charles Heislser, was manufactured in 1941, and Climax went out of business in 1929.

The Shay and its imitators differed from conventional steam locomotives in that they were designed to haul heavy loads on steep grades. Called geared engines, as opposed to general-purpose, main-line locomotives which used connecting rods from drive wheels to pistons, the Shay had a number of small wheels which afforded great traction because each was a driving wheel.

On main-line engines, the number of drive wheels varied, but they were relatively large in diameter, heavy, and demanded smooth track which in turn required constant maintenance. Additional small wheels on the big steamers held up weight and served as rail guides, but otherwise were functionless.

Not so on the Shay. The wheel sets (called trucks) under both locomotive and tender are connected to steam cylinders transmitting power through a crankshaft and flexible couplings. Every wheel does work.

The Shay is easy to get around curves, is easy on track, and can adapt to rough roadbeds that would stall or wreck conventional locomotives. The Shay is slow, but it could pull tons of logs up a grade three times as steep as a rod-engine locomotive could ascend, and safely get the same tonnage down

REPLY TO CRITICISM OF CIA

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, for some years now I have been privileged to sit on the special subcommittee which deals with the work of the CIA. Throughout my service on the subcommittee I have been impressed by the dedication of the people working in that agency and by the skill with which they have carried out their very difficult and important jobs. We know that from time to time criticism of the CIA is heard. Unfortunately the many successes of the agency are seldom mentioned in the press and often are not even known since publicity might endanger the success of future programs and even the lives of those carrying

them out. On the other hand, when the CIA's judgment appears faulty, sharp criticism sometimes follows.

A recent article which appeared in the Washington Star and other newspapers seems to me to outline very well some of the special problems which face the agency. It was written by one of the persons most knowledgeable about the work of the CIA, Carl Rowan, former Director of the USIA and former Ambassador to Finland, who has now returned to his earlier occupation as a syndicated columnist. As Ambassador Rowan points out:

A good intelligence system has become as crucial to national security as an army, or air force, or an arsenal of powerful weapons.

I think we should recognize the important role which the CIA has played in our national security. I think, too, that we should give credit where credit is due: Over the years the CIA has done a good job in carrying out the tasks assigned to it. I hope it will continue to do so.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Ambassador Rowan's article be printed in the body of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star, Dec. 19, 1965]

REPLY TO CRITICISM OF CIA (By Carl T. Rowan)

Pity the poor old Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). It is the perennial whipping boy of the columnists and Congressmen and of just about every foreign dictator seeking to divert attention from his own crookedness or ineptitude.

As one who knows a bit about CIA (which most of its critics decidedly do not), I get a little sick of seeing it badgered and abused by just about everybody capable of scratching out a sentence or calling a press conference.

Now this may be interpreted as my being in favor of sin (which most people are) but put me on record as saying CIA does a pretty darned good job of protecting not only U.S. security but that of many weaker countries all over the world as well.

True, it makes mistakes. Big ones. But only at about the same rate that the State Department, the Defense Department, the White House or my old agency, the U.S. Information Agency makes boobos.

And you'd be hard pressed to convince me that CIA's ratio of incompetents is any higher than that of the U.S. Senate.

Those who leap to the firing line when they discover it's always open season on CIA seem to ignore one inescapable fact: A good intelligence system has become as crucial to national security as an army, or air force, or an arsenal of powerful weapons.

The foreigners criticizing CIA most (the Russians, President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, etc.) know this and nobody expends more effort than they do trying to perfect their cloak and dagger operations.

What we ought not forget is that in many critical situations these last few years, the United States has been able to make the correct decision to guarantee our security because CIA had secured information that our enemies thought we could not possibly possess. The Cuban missiles crisis is an example.

Having said all this, I must concede that CIA is at a critical point in its history. Not only is it scorned the world over, but the standard device for discrediting the Peace Corps, USIA and other American agencies is to link them to the CIA.

During the recent tour of East Africa and southeast Asia, it was made clear to me that suspicion and fear of "the CIA" has become a sort of Achilles heel of American foreign policy.

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THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, during my recent trip abroad, I was afforded the opportunity of looking over the programs and activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in many countries. Prior to departure, I received extensive briefings from the Agency and during my trip talked in detail with all Agency representatives in the country in question, as has been my custom in past years when visiting abroad.

All felt the latter's programs were fully coordinated with U.S. policy of the Agency with every Ambassador. In every case, no exception, the Ambassador expressed his complete approval of the functioning of the Agency.

I found no instances of any kind where CIA activities were uncontrolled, or contrary to U.S. policy. Indeed it would appear difficult, if not impossible, for such uncontrolled activities to occur. This belief is based on existing coordination procedures and policy directives stemming from the Washington level, plus the controls applicable to field activities.

I have always been impressed, in my contacts with the Agency, with the integrity and professional competence of its representatives. Only twice, in over 10 years, have I found anything to the contrary. Based on the present rules, I doubt if those cases of disagreement could now be duplicated.

It is a pleasure, therefore, to present to the Senate the fact that I agree with Secretary Rusk who, in talking about CIA people, stated:

There is a good deal of gallantry and a high degree of competence in those who have to help us deal with that part of the struggle for freedom.

The Central Intelligence Agency has a difficult, and at times a very dangerous mission to perform. Not all men, or women, of this or any other agency, are perfect, and it is easy to criticize any group which cannot defend itself because of the nature of its work. Nevertheless it is my considered judgment that the American public should be proud of this organization and its people, a group who serve our country with unstinting devotion.

In addition to this brief report, which of necessity must be general, I am also reporting my findings and conclusions in more detail to Chairman RUSSELL and the Subcommittee for the CIA of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

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On 11 January 1966 the Director briefed the CIA Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services and Senate Appropriations Committees. Before the Director began his briefing, Senator Stuart Symington made a statement regarding his impressions of Agency personnel he met during his recent trip [REDACTED] He mentioned by name all of our Chiefs of Station in the areas he visited and stated that they were truly outstanding people who knew well their areas and their jobs. Senator Symington also stated that he had heard uniformly that the Agency was doing a very competent job and was coordinating its activities fully with other U. S. programs. Senator Milton Young, who made a similar trip a year ago, affirmed this view. Both Senators Symington and Young said that CIA officers abroad stand out as a group because they are the most intelligent, the most knowledgeable, and the most personable.

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WASHINGTON

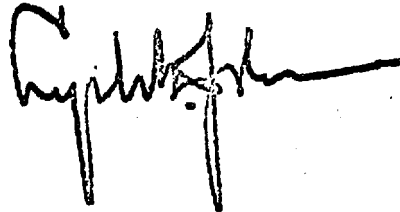
January 15, 1966

Dear Red:

Your thoughtful letter concerning my State of the Union Message is greatly appreciated by me.

I am confident that you and Dick Helms are bringing the highest kind of skills and spirit to the Central Intelligence Agency. For that I am also grateful.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. M. Helms', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Honorable W. F. Raborn
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C.

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